

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.
PUBLISHED BY GEORGE KNAPP & CO.
Charles W. Knapp, President and General Manager.
George L. Allen, Vice President.
W. B. Carr, Secretary.
Office: Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.
(REPUBLIC BUILDING.)
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
DAILY AND SUNDAY—SEVEN DOLLARS A WEEK.
By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.
One year.....\$42.00
Six months.....\$22.50
Three months.....\$12.00
Any three days except Sunday—One year.....\$4.00
Any three days except Sunday—Six months.....\$2.25
Any three days except Sunday—Three months.....\$1.25
Sunday, with Magazine.....\$2.00
Special Mail Edition, Sunday.....\$1.50
Sunday Magazine.....\$1.00
BY CARRIER—ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.
Per week, daily only.....6 cents
Per week, daily and Sunday.....11 cents
TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE.
Published Monday and Thursday—One year.....\$6.00
Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.
Address: THE REPUBLIC,
St. Louis, Mo.
☞ Reflected communications cannot be returned under any circumstances.
Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.
DOMESTIC POSTAGE. PER COPY.
Eight, ten and twelve pages.....1 cent
Sixteen, eighteen and twenty pages.....1 cent
Twenty-two to twenty-eight pages.....2 cents
Thirty-two to thirty-eight pages.....3 cents
In Europe.....4 cents
The Republic is on file at the following places:
LONDON—Trafalgar building, Northumberland street, room 7.
PARIS—29 Boulevard des Capucines; corner Place de l'Opera and Rue Cambou.
BERLIN—Dyckhoff-Gebäude, 10 Friedrichstrasse.
TELEPHONE NUMBERS. Bell. Kinloch.
City Office.....Main 3018 A 675
Editorial Reception Room.....Main 3018 A 676
MONDAY, JULY 3, 1905.
Vol. 56.....No. 3

Circulation During June.
W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of June, 1905, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1.....	101,300	16.....	102,300
2.....	101,320	17.....	102,320
3.....	102,750	18 (Sunday).....	122,630
4 (Sunday).....	122,800	19.....	101,970
5.....	101,540	20.....	102,300
6.....	101,300	21.....	101,940
7.....	102,750	22.....	101,700
8.....	101,320	23.....	101,470
9.....	101,300	24.....	102,300
10.....	102,750	25 (Sunday).....	122,170
11 (Sunday).....	122,330	26.....	101,430
12.....	101,910	27.....	102,300
13.....	102,150	28.....	102,000
14.....	102,120	29.....	102,000
15.....	101,750	30.....	102,430

Total for the month.....3,166,671
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or sold.....65,221
Net number distributed.....3,091,150
Average daily distribution.....102,705
And W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies required and reported unsold during the month of June was 114,100 copies.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of June, 1905.
J. F. PARISH.
My term expires April 27, 1905.

JOHN HAY.
John Hay represented a high combination of culture and common sense. In his death the Government loses by far the most valuable man in the high administrative sphere. If not an eminently far-seeing statesman, we shall learn about that in later years. Hay at any rate possessed a broad outlook upon human affairs, an ample official and diplomatic experience, and the judgment of a man of the world.
Though he seemed to favor, if not lead, the imperialistic tendency of the Government in its recent international attitude and manifested an initiative and aggression in the far East to which less bold patriots found objection, he was nevertheless undoubtedly looked upon as the balance wheel of the Roosevelt administration; he was the conservative as contrasted with the radical President. He possessed the confidence of the people, generally speaking, and without question was the mind upon which the Government principally relied.
Moreover, this Western literary man in high diplomacy was well beloved for other considerations. He was an illustrious gentleman, pre-eminently a gentleman, the very highest type of American nobility, the finest product of democracy. His essentially human qualities endeared him to most men privileged to know him. Hay's sense of humor would have marred the career of many another man. A man of lesser caliber but of the sheerest temperament to write "Little Bessies," "Jim Bidwell" and "The Mystery of Gifford" might well have contented himself with a smother career. Hay's sense of the ridiculous and of the dramatic and his literary indulgence afforded him the keenest pleasure, but in his later years his talents served but as a pastime.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CHIVALRY.
With a catman and a bartender fighting over a chambermaid last week certainly the riot call was justified. These seem to be good old days with chivalry very much alive.
Hendrick, one fault appears in a review of the situation—it was the lady herself who turned in the riot call. In King Arthur's time the fair one would have behaved differently. She would have calmly bided the result and thrown a rose to the victor.
May we conclude, then, that while chivalry is still in high flourish among the gallants of our day, the times are nevertheless very deficient as to chambermaids? A modern Hero, we may suppose, would signal the levee policeman.

FACE TO FACE WITH GRAFT.
Politicians plead for mercy for officials who have been convicted of bribery. Citizens declare for integrity in the public service and simultaneously express pity for the victims of the law's penalties or for the families of these victims. This sympathy is due to graft's being looked upon as a tolerated and common crime, as a custom.
Nearly everybody has come in contact with some form of graft, or with what resembled graft. Hence the idea that punishment is harshness. The distinction between compensation and graft is not always clear. Many an innocent person, not taking circumstances into account, has advised graft.
It is not unusual, for example, for women to give wrong counsel to their husbands. Such instances could be found, upon inquiry, by the hundreds. A husband relates to his wife—by way of illustration—that a friend has offered him \$100 or \$200 to do certain work, but he says that he feels that it would hardly be right to accept the money. The wife considers the apparent features of the negotiation, but does not perceive motives, causes, methods or effects, and she advises, even urges, her

husband to take the money. This is very likely to be bribery.
How is grafting to be stopped, how is the custom to be eliminated, except by enforcement of the penalties? It does seem severe that a man should be imprisoned for a customary offense, and extremely severe that he should serve out his term. However, the offender is supposed to have been familiar with the law and the penalties, and in his official capacity he should have been a model to his constituents by obeying the law implicitly. And, moreover, if punishment is not to be inflicted for bribery or perjury, graft is sure to continue to be a custom in private business and to exist as a menace in government. Is it worse that several convicted officials should suffer, should bear the penalties, or that they should be released and the majority take the consequences of connivance at serious infraction of the law? Is graft to be countenanced by leniency, or stopped by the process of law?

GERMANY, FRANCE AND MOROCCO.
An immediate human-nature explanation of the now rather acute and feverish rivalry for influence and advantage in Morocco between the two old Continental disputants is lacking Morocco's readiness to flirt with a new friend. But, looking back at that simple etiology, we discover a convincing cause and stimulus to German jealousy in the manner, somewhat underhand, in which France secured its customs and diplomatic and military advantage in the swart domain south of the channel. France's cupid seemed to shrink from the straightforward acknowledgment of its benefits when it made the "Lansdowne agreement" with England, by which it should take 60 per cent of the customs receipts, control the customs officials until certain financial obligations could be canceled, and have an exclusive privilege to carry Moroccan loans.
France was quick welcome to make such an agreement with England, so far as the other nations were concerned, and was doubtless entitled to the advantages it received, but, instead of making it openly and officially, the two Powers arrived thereat through a "secret" understanding, calculated less to inspire respect than to draw suspicion to the motives, present and ultimate, of the benighted nation. Naturally enough, Germany would be most interested, curious and possibly jealous, and it was nothing surprising that it was the first to question France's influence and to disturb the comfortable status quo.

So promptly did the Kaiser take the first opportunity to do so that he gave the impression of having lain alertly in wait therefor. The late Moroccan disturbances were the immediate occasion. It turned out that certain French representatives, Ministers, agents and others were pressing the Sultan for additional concessions, for which purpose they had traveled to Fez. The unexpected happened when the Sultan balked; that is to say, he temporized, using, however, some highly polished and Oriental savoir faire, which the French mistook at the time for sincerity. The Sultan had never seriously refused them before. He said this time, though, that he would have to go through the form of consulting some of his tribal and local head men, which might require some time, before granting the desired privileges.
In the light of what happened during the delay and afterwards it is interesting to inquire whether the Kaiser had not quietly sent the Sultan word to "hold up" the situation.
At the psychological moment, while the amiable and glib Frenchmen were paying suit to the hesitant Sultan, over comes the astute Kaiser to Tangier with a great fanfare of trumpets, bringing his smartest Minister, to assure Morocco of the Fatherland's everlasting friendship for the dusky domain and confidentially to wink and to nod just a little disparagingly in the direction of France, implying the coquetish suggestion that the Sultan and his subjects would fare far better in a friendship with Germany. The wink and nod knocked France's chances of securing the additional concessions sky high. The populace went wild. The Sultan issued a great declaration in reply.
France is altogether out of favor, and Germany is both asserting its own self-interest and promoting the good of the Sultan by contending that France shall not enjoy the privilege, virtually acquiesced in by Spain, Russia and England, of reorganizing the Moroccan administrative order of things to suit herself, but that the situation must be controlled internationally, by all the nations signatory to the treaty of 1880 relating to Morocco.

This treaty is utterly defunct, practically. The nations had almost forgot that it existed until the Kaiser raised the point. It had virtually been abrogated by the understanding of France and England, acknowledged by Spain, Indonesia by Russia and never questioned by any other nation until Germany saw its advantage. But the Kaiser's contention is logical—the nations a quarter-century ago met and agreed concerning the affairs of Morocco; nothing, therefore, can be done of validity without the formal concurrence of all of them. What any three or four of them may have done in the interim on their own several accounts cannot affect the status of all of them respecting the matter to which they have previously agreed.
France's diplomacy has failed thus far to answer German insistence, and the Kaiser looks to have the better of the argument. France demurs to going into the consideration of the matter which, by the Lansdowne agreement with Britain, ratified by Spain and Russia, it considers already settled, respecting its authority and position. It is extremely doubtful whether France could withstand a universal insistence upon Germany's view of the case, and the probabilities are that if fairly presented to all the nations the latter view would be the more acceptable, notwithstanding that France's priority of influence has been tacitly recognized by all of them up to a very recent period. Were the matter presented to arbitration, it is difficult to see how France could expect much of the result.

The scare talks about the strained relations of the two nations pointing to war sounds utterly vacuous when the situation is closely considered. The position of neither nation would be defensible by war; universal public opinion would denounce an armed contention for either theory presented. Each nation has a "case," logically considered, though Germany's is the stronger; but the positions of the two are susceptible of reconciliation. It is by no means improbable that France could even retain its advantages in great part if it yielded to Germany's request for a submission of Moroccan problems to the consideration of all the Powers signatory to the agreement of 1880. This being the case, France has very little to war for—could not afford to go to war; and Germany has not very much to gain, beyond possibly humiliating its old opponent at a time when it is without the aid of its Russian ally.

It would probably be well for civilization in Morocco should that country be dominated by a broader international influence, such as a concert of the Powers might exert in the event of Germany's carrying its point. France has not made the most of its opportunity in Morocco. France is essentially a domestic, not a colonializing nation; and its activities are mostly confined to collecting customs abroad. It has let Morocco behave as it pleased so long as it

paid—and Morocco has behaved badly to its heart's content, unshamed. Morocco's bad behavior constitutes some of the weakness of France's argument, a point of which the cunning Kaiser may be relied upon to make the most. The outcome cannot fail to be of vast interest to the world, in proportion as the dispute has entertained, but we cannot believe that the result will have any vital or disastrous purport.
Here we are drawing nearer and nearer, day by day, to that deadly Fourth. Are we reflecting upon its dangers? Parents should begin to keep a close eye on little Johnny and his purchases and the police to watch the rowdies. Let everybody beware of toy cannons, blank cartridges, big cannon crackers, dynamite cakes and the pistols in the pockets of thugs. Let's minimize the killings, maimings and wreckings of nervous systems.
Oyster Bay is experiencing its annual awakening, and the bivalves once more sit up and take notice. It is a feverish time for the little community when the strenuous one takes his rest. Vacation will likely be livelier this year, too. Last year the occupant was a clam indulging a tense silence about the truce.

The plumber who found \$150 and received but 25 cents reward for returning it to its owner should console himself with the reflection that in all probability he would have received more had not the owner known he was a plumber.
Of course the material in the St. Louis Public Museum is not yet complete. Some knockers, hammerers and fossils are to be included among the exhibits as soon as possible.
Referring to the tainted money which has been tendered to the universities, fear may be expressed that it may give the institutions a yellow streak.
Foreign reports estimate that about 150,000 Americans, or so-called Americans, will visit London this season. Nice picking.
Physical culture is suggested as a means of developing the mind. The habit of thinking is also very beneficial.
The Russian navy isn't even capable of carrying out a mutiny that would call for applause at a summer garden.
Rockefeller has contributed \$51,000,000 to religion and education; that is, several barrels of lubricant.
The St. Louis real estate motto—Get a wife and buy a home, or buy a home and get a wife.
It will be strange if the State finds water in the oil companies.

RECENT COMMENT.
Japan's Need of Manchuria.
Count Okuma in Public Opinion.
The products of the Nippon soil are not able to feed the increasing inhabitants of the land. Since the salvation is not to be found in her agriculture, we were compelled to seek it in commerce and industry. For our commercial and industrial activity, the first important necessity is to find a solid and permanent field for its development. It would be difficult to point your finger to a happier sphere than the two neighboring countries, Korea and Manchuria, as the stage for such future expansion and enterprise. Between them and our land is only a flow of a girde-like channel of water. The historical relations between us are not the least favorable. And at the present time the power and prestige of a victorious country are impressing themselves deep upon the soil and the consciousness of our neighbors. These facts, therefore, seem to be more than happy and the opportunity is golden for the extension of the commercial and the industrial activity of the nation over those two countries.
As for the geographical extent of these two neighbors of ours, they are more than three times as large as the Empire of Nippon, while their population is less than half that of our own. Moreover, both Korea and Manchuria are famous for their agriculture and the wealth and productivity of their soil. It would be a simple and natural thing if in the years to come Nippon should turn to them for food supply. Even in this day, when everything seems to be in its primitive state in those countries, we receive from them a goodly supply of wheat, wheat and other cereals. With the application of modern machinery in the development of the countries and improved means of transportation, and with the steady stream of the laboring class of Nippon immigrating thither, we shall no doubt see a steady increase in the yield of the lands.

Running a Fast Train.
Coln. Stoddard, Eastern Passenger Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, in Harper's Weekly.
With the physical condition of the road in readiness and the faith of all its employees in its supremacy assured, the introduction of even a record-breaking train is merely an incident. The general scheme is laid out among the higher operating officials and discussed exhaustively before the general and division superintendents are called together in conference. The details of the schedule are discussed, the general schedule formulated and the terminal figures of each division, and the division superintendents submit a tentative table of running time, which must be approved by the chiefs of the transportation and operating departments. With this approval the running schedules are printed and distributed among the trainmen of each division a week or ten days before the new train starts. No special ceremonies announce its entrance into train life, no special instructions are issued as to its treatment. The starting and arrival time at division terminals is given, the stopping places are indicated, with the passing time at signal towers, and everyone who has anything to do with the movement sees to it that it moves on the given time, unless some insuperable obstacle intervenes.
In order to accustom engineers to a new degree of speed, test runs with a train of ill composition are requested in advance of the inauguration of the train of exceptional speed. These tests disclose the weakness or unevenness of the track, the relative effect of curves or the steadiness of the trains, and the degree of power requisite to surmount grades.

Penalty of the Strenuous Life.
Harper's Weekly.
It has long been known that the population of no great city would increase, or even remain stationary, but for the incessant influx of newcomers from the rural districts or from foreign countries. This seems to be peculiarly true of New York. As Doctor John H. Gilchrist puts it in his book, entitled, "New-Yorkitis," the inhabitants of the American metropolises are driving themselves and being driven like beasts of burden. They work like dynamite all day, and play like idiots all night. The reports of the Health Department show that the number of sudden deaths in New York has recently increased out of all proportion to the growth in population. Thus, in 1904, it seems that 2,000 persons fell dead, or died soon after they were stricken—an increase of 50 over New York's record in the previous year. In the first three months of 1905 no fewer than 1,700 cases of this character were reported, and as these figures were for cold months, when the brain or the heart is not as able to crack as it is in hot weather, it is expected that the victims of living at high pressure will number in the present year more than twice as many as they did in 1904.

Voluntary Impostition.
July Lippincott's.
Doctor Sherman once had occasion to stop at a country house where a tin basin and a roller-towel on the back porch sufficed for the family's ablutions. For two mornings the small boy of the household watched in silence the visitor's efforts at making a toilet under the unfavorable auspices, but when on the third day the tooth-brush, nail-brush, whisk-brush, etc., had been duly used and returned to their places in the traveler's grip, he could suppress his curiosity no longer, so boldly put the question: "Sir, mister, air you always that much trouble to go to?"

PEACE PENPOTENTIALS.
ANNOUNCED BY ROOSEVELT;
MAY CONCLUDE A TREATY.
Ambassador Muraviev and Baron Rosen Are to Act for Russia, and Baron Komura and Minister Takahira Are Authorized to Represent Japan—Delegates Empowered to Make Arrangements to End Far Eastern War, Subject to Approval of Their Home Powers—Each Country Indorses the Selections of the Other.
PRELIMINARY NEGOTIATIONS ARE PRACTICALLY FINISHED.
Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 2.—Official announcement was made by President Roosevelt to-day of the names of the Russian and Japanese envoys to the Washington peace conference.
The character and ability of the men selected by both belligerents is an earnest of the desire of the respective Governments to conclude, if possible, the tragedy being enacted in the far East. The plenipotentiaries are:
Russian—Ambassador Muraviev, formerly Minister of Justice, and now Ambassador to Italy, and Baron Rosen, recently appointed the Ambassador to the United States to succeed Count Cassini.
Japanese—Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Kogoro Takahira, Minister to the United States.
By direction of the President, Secretary Loeb made the formal announcement in the following statement:
"The President announces that the Russian and Japanese Governments have agreed that plenipotentiaries to meet here as soon after the 1st of August as possible. The two Russian plenipotentiaries are Ambassador Muraviev, formerly Minister of Justice, and now Ambassador at Rome, and Ambassador Rosen.
"The Japanese plenipotentiaries are Baron Komura, now Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister Takahira.
"It is possible that each side may send one or more additional representatives. The plenipotentiaries will be empowered to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace, subject of course to confirmation by their respective home Governments."
PLENIPOTENTIARIES NAMED.
A day or two ago the Russian and Japanese Governments formally communicated to President Roosevelt the names of the plenipotentiaries they respectively had selected.
As acting as an intermediary, the President communicated the names of the Japanese envoys to St. Petersburg and those of the Russian plenipotentiaries to the Government at Tokyo. Having received from both Governments assurances that the plenipotentiaries were empowered to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace, authorized the public announcement of the envoys.

JAPAN IS INSISTENT.
Some delay was occasioned in the selection of the plenipotentiaries by the insistence of Japan that the envoys of both Governments be clothed with full power to conclude peace and to negotiate a permanent treaty. The Japanese Government indicated pointedly that the Emperor

would not permit his envoys to enter upon a tentative conference in which Japan was to define its terms, and then let Russia decide whether the conference should proceed with their deliberations.
The Tokio Government insisted that the plenipotentiaries should be empowered to enter upon treaty-making power, and that the negotiations should be entered upon in a spirit of confidence and good faith.
Such, too, was the position taken by President Roosevelt. He maintained that only by clothing the envoys with ample authority to act for their respective Governments could the lasting peace be achieved. He strongly urged the St. Petersburg Government to accede to what was regarded as a reasonable proposition.
Japan, that the plenipotentiaries in his presentation of the matter to the Russian Emperor is indicated clearly in the statement which he issued to-day.
The President's announcement practically concludes the preliminary negotiations for peace. Minor details yet remain to be arranged, but the conference now seems to be assured. While no absolute date for the meeting of the envoys has been fixed, it has been determined that the first session shall be held in Washington about the first of August.
Baron Rosen already is en route to the United States, his coming being to succeed Count Cassini as the Russian plenipotentiary to this country. It is probable that Ambassador Muraviev will start soon for the United States, accompanied by a considerable staff of secretaries, clerks and interpreters. The Japanese plenipotentiaries, Baron Komura, it is expected, will leave Japan in time to reach Washington by the first of August.

PLACE IS UNDETERMINED.
No decision yet has been reached as to the place of holding the sessions of the conference. For the purpose of organization and to determine upon plans for the sessions of the conference in some place on the North Atlantic seaboard. In this connection the word "where" in the official announcement is significant. It means merely "in this country."
The sessions of the conference, of course, will not be held in Oyster Bay, although it is expected that the envoys will adjourn to hold the business sessions of the conference in some place on the North Atlantic seaboard. In this connection the word "where" in the official announcement is significant. It means merely "in this country."
This trip to the President's home probably will be made in two warships, the Russian and the Japanese, which are being under consideration for the mission.

RED TIDE RETARDS WORK ON THE PANAMA CANAL; CONDITIONS ARE CHAOTIC.
Wallace's Resignation Regarded as a Move for Self-Preservation, as He Was Hampered by Restrictions Which Delayed Progress—Requirements for Supplies Not Filled for Several Months—Civil-Service Force in Many Cases Announced Incompetent—Unwholesome Sanitary Conditions.
WORK SO FAR COMPARES UNFAVORABLY WITH THE FRENCH.
Special Correspondence of the New York Herald and St. Louis Republic.
Panama, June 24.—After demoralization exists among those charged with digging the great inter-oceanic canal. After more than a year's work under the auspices of the United States Government, the result is dismal failure.
Competent men, brought here at the outset, have been forced out by the cutting of their salaries; civil-service employees sent here from the North have shown gross inaptitude to grapple with the problems presented to them and have resorted only to complete inaction. The situation and official red tape has hindered work everywhere. The need of thorough reorganization is apparent to natives and foreigners alike. Engineers admit freely that under present conditions there is less than a 50 per cent chance that the canal can ever be completed.
PAYING HIGHER PRICES THAN FRENCH COMPANY.
All of the higher officials are discouraged by the situation, which has since been largely offset by bureaucratic methods showing less practical results than the French company displayed at its worst.
That the United States Government is spending more money than the French company is generally admitted by all in a position to know here. The expense has been gradually increasing since the French company's work done at the Colera cut in April, when 2,500 carloads were removed. The figures for the month of May show a marked decrease, which will be still further accentuated when the work is resumed.
This sort of practical work has since been largely offset by bureaucratic methods showing less practical results than the French company displayed at its worst.
That the United States Government is spending more money than the French company is generally admitted by all in a position to know here. The expense has been gradually increasing since the French company's work done at the Colera cut in April, when 2,500 carloads were removed. The figures for the month of May show a marked decrease, which will be still further accentuated when the work is resumed.

PEACE PENPOTENTIALS.
ANNOUNCED BY ROOSEVELT;
MAY CONCLUDE A TREATY.
Ambassador Muraviev and Baron Rosen Are to Act for Russia, and Baron Komura and Minister Takahira Are Authorized to Represent Japan—Delegates Empowered to Make Arrangements to End Far Eastern War, Subject to Approval of Their Home Powers—Each Country Indorses the Selections of the Other.
PRELIMINARY NEGOTIATIONS ARE PRACTICALLY FINISHED.
Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 2.—Official announcement was made by President Roosevelt to-day of the names of the Russian and Japanese envoys to the Washington peace conference.
The character and ability of the men selected by both belligerents is an earnest of the desire of the respective Governments to conclude, if possible, the tragedy being enacted in the far East. The plenipotentiaries are:
Russian—Ambassador Muraviev, formerly Minister of Justice, and now Ambassador to Italy, and Baron Rosen, recently appointed the Ambassador to the United States to succeed Count Cassini.
Japanese—Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Kogoro Takahira, Minister to the United States.
By direction of the President, Secretary Loeb made the formal announcement in the following statement:
"The President announces that the Russian and Japanese Governments have agreed that plenipotentiaries to meet here as soon after the 1st of August as possible. The two Russian plenipotentiaries are Ambassador Muraviev, formerly Minister of Justice, and now Ambassador at Rome, and Ambassador Rosen.
"The Japanese plenipotentiaries are Baron Komura, now Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister Takahira.
"It is possible that each side may send one or more additional representatives. The plenipotentiaries will be empowered to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace, subject of course to confirmation by their respective home Governments."
PLENIPOTENTIARIES NAMED.
A day or two ago the Russian and Japanese Governments formally communicated to President Roosevelt the names of the plenipotentiaries they respectively had selected.
As acting as an intermediary, the President communicated the names of the Japanese envoys to St. Petersburg and those of the Russian plenipotentiaries to the Government at Tokyo. Having received from both Governments assurances that the plenipotentiaries were empowered to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace, authorized the public announcement of the envoys.

JAPAN IS INSISTENT.
Some delay was occasioned in the selection of the plenipotentiaries by the insistence of Japan that the envoys of both Governments be clothed with full power to conclude peace and to negotiate a permanent treaty. The Japanese Government indicated pointedly that the Emperor

would not permit his envoys to enter upon a tentative conference in which Japan was to define its terms, and then let Russia decide whether the conference should proceed with their deliberations.
The Tokio Government insisted that the plenipotentiaries should be empowered to enter upon treaty-making power, and that the negotiations should be entered upon in a spirit of confidence and good faith.
Such, too, was the position taken by President Roosevelt. He maintained that only by clothing the envoys with ample authority to act for their respective Governments could the lasting peace be achieved. He strongly urged the St. Petersburg Government to accede to what was regarded as a reasonable proposition.
Japan, that the plenipotentiaries in his presentation of the matter to the Russian Emperor is indicated clearly in the statement which he issued to-day.
The President's announcement practically concludes the preliminary negotiations for peace. Minor details yet remain to be arranged, but the conference now seems to be assured. While no absolute date for the meeting of the envoys has been fixed, it has been determined that the first session shall be held in Washington about the first of August.
Baron Rosen already is en route to the United States, his coming being to succeed Count Cassini as the Russian plenipotentiary to this country. It is probable that Ambassador Muraviev will start soon for the United States, accompanied by a considerable staff of secretaries, clerks and interpreters. The Japanese plenipotentiaries, Baron Komura, it is expected, will leave Japan in time to reach Washington by the first of August.

PLACE IS UNDETERMINED.
No decision yet has been reached as to the place of holding the sessions of the conference. For the purpose of organization and to determine upon plans for the sessions of the conference in some place on the North Atlantic seaboard. In this connection the word "where" in the official announcement is significant. It means merely "in this country."
The sessions of the conference, of course, will not be held in Oyster Bay, although it is expected that the envoys will adjourn to hold the business sessions of the conference in some place on the North Atlantic seaboard. In this connection the word "where" in the official announcement is significant. It means merely "in this country."
This trip to the President's home probably will be made in two warships, the Russian and the Japanese, which are being under consideration for the mission.

RED TIDE RETARDS WORK ON THE PANAMA CANAL; CONDITIONS ARE CHAOTIC.
Wallace's Resignation Regarded as a Move for Self-Preservation, as He Was Hampered by Restrictions Which Delayed Progress—Requirements for Supplies Not Filled for Several Months—Civil-Service Force in Many Cases Announced Incompetent—Unwholesome Sanitary Conditions.
WORK SO FAR COMPARES UNFAVORABLY WITH THE FRENCH.
Special Correspondence of the New York Herald and St. Louis Republic.
Panama, June 24.—After demoralization exists among those charged with digging the great inter-oceanic canal. After more than a year's work under the auspices of the United States Government, the result is dismal failure.
Competent men, brought here at the outset, have been forced out by the cutting of their salaries; civil-service employees sent here from the North have shown gross inaptitude to grapple with the problems presented to them and have resorted only to complete inaction. The situation and official red tape has hindered work everywhere. The need of thorough reorganization is apparent to natives and foreigners alike. Engineers admit freely that under present conditions there is less than a 50 per cent chance that the canal can ever be completed.
PAYING HIGHER PRICES THAN FRENCH COMPANY.
All of the higher officials are discouraged by the situation, which has since been largely offset by bureaucratic methods showing less practical results than the French company displayed at its worst.
That the United States Government is spending more money than the French company is generally admitted by all in a position to know here. The expense has been gradually increasing since the French company's work done at the Colera cut in April, when 2,500 carloads were removed. The figures for the month of May show a marked decrease, which will be still further accentuated when the work is resumed.
This sort of practical work has since been largely offset by bureaucratic methods showing less practical results than the French company displayed at its worst.
That the United States Government is spending more money than the French company is generally admitted by all in a position to know here. The expense has been gradually increasing since the French company's work done at the Colera cut in April, when 2,500 carloads were removed. The figures for the month of May show a marked decrease, which will be still further accentuated when the work is resumed.

RED TIDE RETARDS WORK ON THE PANAMA CANAL; CONDITIONS ARE CHAOTIC.
Wallace's Resignation Regarded as a Move for Self-Preservation, as He Was Hampered by Restrictions Which Delayed Progress—Requirements for Supplies Not Filled for Several Months—Civil-Service Force in Many Cases Announced Incompetent—Unwholesome Sanitary Conditions.
WORK SO FAR COMPARES UNFAVORABLY WITH THE FRENCH.
Special Correspondence of the New York Herald and St. Louis Republic.
Panama, June 24.—After demoralization exists among those charged with digging the great inter-oceanic canal. After more than a year's work under the auspices of the United States Government, the result is dismal failure.
Competent men, brought here at the outset, have been forced out by the cutting of their salaries; civil-service employees sent here from the North have shown gross inaptitude to grapple with the problems presented to them and have resorted only to complete inaction. The situation and official red tape has hindered work everywhere. The need of thorough reorganization is apparent to natives and foreigners alike. Engineers admit freely that under present conditions there is less than a 50 per cent chance that the canal can ever be completed.
PAYING HIGHER PRICES THAN FRENCH COMPANY.
All of the higher officials are discouraged by the situation, which has since been largely offset by bureaucratic methods showing less practical results than the French company displayed at its worst.
That the United States Government is spending more money than the French company is generally admitted by all in a position to know here. The expense has been gradually increasing since the French company's work done at the Colera cut in April, when 2,500 carloads were removed. The figures for the month of May show a marked decrease, which will be still further accentuated when the work is resumed.
This sort of practical work has since been largely offset by bureaucratic methods showing less practical results than the French company displayed at its worst.
That the United States Government is spending more money than the French company is generally admitted by all in a position to know here. The expense has been gradually increasing since the French company's work done at the Colera cut in April, when 2,500 carloads were removed. The figures for the month of May show a marked decrease, which will be still further accentuated when the work is resumed.

RED TIDE RETARDS WORK ON THE PANAMA CANAL; CONDITIONS ARE CHAOTIC.
Wallace's Resignation Regarded as a Move for Self-Preservation, as He Was Hampered by Restrictions Which Delayed Progress—Requirements for Supplies Not Filled for Several Months—Civil-Service Force in Many Cases Announced Incompetent—Unwholesome Sanitary Conditions.
WORK SO FAR COMPARES UNFAVORABLY WITH THE FRENCH.
Special Correspondence of the New York Herald and St. Louis Republic.
Panama, June 24.—After demoralization exists among those charged with digging the great inter-oceanic canal. After more than a year's work under the auspices of the United States Government, the result is dismal failure.
Competent men, brought here at the outset, have been forced out by the cutting of their salaries; civil-service employees sent here from the North have shown gross inaptitude to grapple with the problems presented to them and have resorted only to complete inaction. The situation and official red tape has hindered work everywhere. The need of thorough reorganization is apparent to natives and foreigners alike. Engineers admit freely that under present conditions there is less than a 50 per cent chance that the canal can ever be completed.
PAYING HIGHER PRICES THAN FRENCH COMPANY.
All of the higher officials are discouraged by the situation, which has since been largely offset by bureaucratic methods showing less practical results than the French company displayed at its worst.
That the United States Government is spending more money than the French company is generally admitted by all in a position to know here. The expense has been gradually increasing since the French company's work done at the Colera cut in April, when 2,500 carloads were removed. The figures for the month of May show a marked decrease, which will be still further accentuated when the work is resumed.
This sort of practical work has since been largely offset by bureaucratic methods showing less practical results than the French company displayed at its worst.
That the United States Government is spending more money than the French company is generally admitted by all in a position to know here. The expense has been gradually increasing since the French company's work done at the Colera cut in April, when 2,500 carloads were removed. The figures for the month of May show a marked decrease, which will be still further accentuated when the work is resumed.

RED TIDE RETARDS WORK ON THE PANAMA CANAL; CONDITIONS ARE CHAOTIC.
Wallace's Resignation Regarded as a Move for Self-Preservation, as He Was Hampered by Restrictions Which Delayed Progress—Requirements for Supplies Not Filled for Several Months—Civil-Service Force in Many Cases Announced Incompetent—Unwholesome Sanitary Conditions.
WORK SO FAR COMPARES UNFAVORABLY WITH THE FRENCH.
Special Correspondence of the New York Herald and St. Louis Republic.
Panama, June 24.—After demoralization exists among those charged with digging the great inter-oceanic canal. After more than a year's work under the auspices of the United States Government, the result is dismal failure.
Competent men, brought here at the outset, have been forced out by the cutting of their salaries; civil-service employees sent here from the North have shown gross inaptitude to grapple with the problems presented to them and have resorted only to complete inaction. The situation and official red tape has hindered work everywhere. The need of thorough reorganization is apparent to natives and foreigners alike. Engineers admit freely that under present conditions there is less than a 50 per cent chance that the canal can ever be completed.
PAYING HIGHER PRICES THAN FRENCH COMPANY.
All of the higher officials are discouraged by the situation, which has since been largely offset by bureaucratic methods showing less practical results than the French company displayed at its worst.
That the United States Government is spending more money than the French company is generally admitted by all in a position to know here. The expense has been gradually increasing since the French company's work done at the Colera cut in April, when 2,500 carloads were removed. The figures for the month of May show a marked decrease, which will be still further accentuated when the work is resumed.
This sort of practical work has since been largely offset by bureaucratic methods showing less practical results than the French company displayed at its worst.
That the United States Government is spending more money than the French company is generally admitted by all in a position to know here. The expense has been gradually increasing since the French company's work done at the Colera cut in April, when 2,500 carloads were removed. The figures for the month of May show a marked decrease, which will be still further accentuated when the work is resumed.

RED TIDE RETARDS WORK ON THE PANAMA CANAL; CONDITIONS ARE CHAOTIC.
Wallace's Resignation Regarded as a Move for Self-Preservation, as He Was Hampered by Restrictions Which Delayed Progress—Requirements for Supplies Not Filled for Several Months—Civil-Service Force in Many Cases Announced Incompetent—Unwholesome Sanitary Conditions.
WORK SO FAR COMPARES UNFAVORABLY WITH THE FRENCH.
Special Correspondence of the New York Herald and St. Louis Republic.
Panama, June 24.—After demoralization exists among those charged with digging the great inter-oceanic canal. After more than a year's work under the auspices of the United States Government, the result is dismal failure.
Competent men, brought here at the outset, have been forced out by the cutting of their salaries; civil-service employees sent here from the North have shown gross inaptitude to grapple with the problems presented to them and have resorted only to complete inaction. The situation and official red tape has hindered work everywhere. The need of thorough reorganization is apparent to natives and foreigners alike. Engineers admit freely that under present conditions there is less than a 50 per cent chance that the canal can ever be completed.
PAYING HIGHER PRICES THAN FRENCH COMPANY.
All of the higher officials are discouraged by the situation, which has since been largely offset by bureaucratic methods showing less practical results than the French company displayed at its worst.
That the United States Government is spending more money than the French company is generally admitted by all in a position to know here. The expense has been gradually increasing since the French company's work done at the Colera cut in April, when 2,500 carloads were removed. The figures for the month of May show a marked decrease, which will be still further accentuated when the work is resumed.
This sort of practical work has since been largely offset by bureaucratic methods showing less practical results than the French company displayed at its worst.
That the United States Government is spending more money than the French company is generally admitted by all in a position to know here. The expense has been gradually increasing since the French company's work done at the Colera cut in April, when 2,500 carloads were removed. The figures for the month of May show a marked decrease, which will be still further accentuated when the work is resumed.

PEACE PENPOTENTIALS.
ANNOUNCED BY ROOSEVELT;
MAY CONCLUDE A TREATY.
Ambassador Muraviev and Baron Rosen Are to Act for Russia, and Baron Komura and Minister Takahira Are Authorized to Represent Japan—Delegates Empowered to Make Arrangements to End Far Eastern War, Subject to Approval of Their Home Powers—Each Country Indorses the Selections of the Other.
PRELIMINARY NEGOTIATIONS ARE PRACTICALLY FINISHED.
Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 2.—Official announcement was made by President Roosevelt to-day of the names of the Russian and Japanese envoys to the Washington peace conference.
The character and ability of the men selected by both belligerents is an earnest of the desire of the respective Governments to conclude, if possible, the tragedy being enacted in the far East. The plenipotentiaries are:
Russian—Ambassador Muraviev, formerly Minister of Justice, and now Ambassador to Italy, and Baron Rosen, recently appointed the Ambassador to the United States to succeed Count Cassini.
Japanese—Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Kogoro Takahira, Minister to the United States.
By direction of the President, Secretary Loeb made the formal announcement in the following statement:
"The President announces that the Russian and Japanese Governments have agreed that plenipotentiaries to meet here as soon after the 1st of August as possible. The two Russian plenipotentiaries are Ambassador Muraviev, formerly Minister of Justice, and now Ambassador at Rome, and Ambassador Rosen.
"The Japanese plenipotentiaries are Baron Komura, now Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister Takahira.
"It is possible that each side may send one or more additional representatives. The plenipotentiaries will be empowered to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace, subject of course to confirmation by their respective home Governments."
PLENIPOTENTIARIES NAMED.
A day or two ago the Russian and Japanese Governments formally communicated to President Roosevelt the names of the plenipotentiaries they respectively had selected.